

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

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CHARACTER BUILDING

A young man recently arrested for forgery gives as excuse "things did not go good for him", and seems to cling to the idea that he is a victim of circumstances rather than a victim of his own acts. Briefly, his history as he tells it is that his family in the East is fairly well to do. He received a good education as he was willing to take or study for. He passes over his failure at home, which his history here indicates, and says that while here on business for his father he met a girl and in a week married her under an assumed name. Apparently he forgot all about that business for his father in his new identity. He got a job and lost it, got another job and lost it, then forged three checks and went to another city, where he got still another job and lost it. All this is "tough luck" from his point of view. He is like other less educated, and for that reason perhaps less culpable, lawbreakers, who declare they "never had no chance" in a country where thousands of our most successful and wealthy business men had no better chance than they.

This young man had at least three jobs after he was married, with the added of family responsibility to cause him to make good, including before the end a baby, and yet he could not keep them. He could not satisfy at least three different employers that he was worth retaining on the pay roll, in spite of having a good enough education to keep him there if he had possessed the moral fiber without which education is valueless except as an aid to discovering more ways of getting into trouble. He had a better educational equipment for success than thousands upon thousands of young men who are making good in every avenue of human effort, some of them on their way clear to the top. He lacked the most important qualification of all for business success—Moral fiber. His failure was of his own causing directly. Indirectly, there were other causes and responsibilities.

Lack of old-fashioned home life and old-fashioned home discipline is responsible for much of the noticeable absence of a sense of responsibility in the present young generation. Our recent military experience has shown, or should make us realize, the value of discipline in developing the sense of responsibility, cultivating reliability and stiffening the moral fiber in young men. But the average age of 20 years is late for the beginning of such development. There is no age too early for its beginning. When it begins early its success is assured. When it begins late it is not assured and at best cannot reach the perfection of the earlier beginning. It is evident that the best place for discipline and training to develop character is the home, and, just as the home loses its disciplinary character and the home atmosphere and becomes easy-going and unhomelike, its work of character building is impaired, and the result is worse for the children who grow up in it. Our present-day civilization has in it much less of this genuine home life than existed half a century ago, and we are paying for it with a large proportion of young men with flabby characters.

This is a great fact which must be faced. It is an existing condition which cannot be blinked. Nor can it be changed by merely pointing out its existence. It is a great national tendency which only some other tendency can counteract. That counteracting tendency must be an increase in the number of homes of genuine Christian atmosphere and parental discipline, instead of the decrease that has for some time been going on. While this is being done, and at all times, because perfection in that respect cannot be expected, there should be a strengthening of the character-building influences and agencies which affect the lives of boys and young men outside their homes. Contributions of personal service and of money to the operation and support of such agencies constitute the finest sort of patriotism and philanthropy. A much larger devotion of public attention and public funds to that sort of work would be a wise act for the preservation of our American institutions by assuring the right kind of citizens into whose hands to entrust them. We need in our work of character building for the youth now with us and those to follow them a strengthening of home influence and discipline, and as well we need an increase in the number and strength and intensity of work of those character-building influences outside the home which supplement home training and become the only substitute for it when it is lacking. The strength of a nation lies in character more than in education. We have been paying too great a proportional attention to education. We must increase largely the more important factor of character building.—Globe-Democrat.

MISSOURI NEEDS OFFICIAL DAIRY TESTERS

"That the dairy industry in Missouri is in a healthy and thriving condition is indicated by the number of calls made upon the department of dairy husbandry of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture to supervise official testing. So great has been the demand recently that there is not at present available sufficient number of young men interested in getting experience such as this work enables one to obtain. We are looking for hunters with some experience, who know how to operate the Babcock tester, who are accurate at figures, and who are thoroughly reliable," said C. W. Turner, of the dairy department, in speaking of this work.

Men who realize the value of experience to be gained in learning the methods of feeding and management employed by the most successful breeders make the best official testers. Testers are paid \$2.50 to \$3 a day, depending upon qualifications, service, etc. All traveling expenses are paid so that this is really equivalent to \$100 a month or better.

The duties of the tester are to weigh the milk from each milking during the period the cow is on official test. This is for two days in the semi-official yearly work and for seven days or longer in the strictly official tests. The tester works under the dairy department of the College of Agriculture, and is directly responsible to it for the supervision of all tests which he conducts.

In Tuesday's St. Louis Republic was a cartoon by Chapin, which illustrated, in our opinion, with great force and truth, the present situation in Congress, at least in respect to the manner in which the League of Nations has been rapped by that august (?) body. "Partisan Politics," represented in the Senate, is choking to death "Miss Hope," who represents the League of Nations, while the World is looking on in wide-eyed amazement at the tragedy being enacted, with the exclamation: "I thought America was the home of idealism!" Perish the thought, so long as the bunch of mental and physical misfits are in control in that splendid building.

NOW OUR OWN

For four years we have been giving our money for the overseas peoples who suffered most in the war. We didn't perhaps give all that we should or could. But that was because we didn't know how to give. We had to learn. But we learned; and once we learned the lesson, then we gave, and all told, we have given a tidy sum. Pride in what we did is out of place. By the same token, however, we need not be ashamed of the giving.

But while we were giving to others, our own uplift agencies, our own hospitals, our own institutions of all kinds suffered, and we are now beginning to see how deeply they did suffer. We should not have withdrawn the hand from them, but we did; and here again it was because we had not learned how to give. We should have given with both hands. Instead, we gave with one hand, and that palm was pointed overseas. The time has now come for a re-allocation of our giving, not that the need overseas has ceased or is not great. We all know that it is. But it will be great for years to come; far greater than we can possibly relieve, even if we give all that we have. That help will come from national sources. We must unquestionably help with money and food, and we will. But both of these will come through government loans of money to the needy governments and the supply of food through national and world agencies. We each and all share in the maintenance of those relief agencies through the payment of our national taxes.

The day has come, however, when the hand of individual giving should turn nearer home. Our cities, towns, villages, every community, large and small, have their immediate needs—needs that we have neglected while we gave of our means toward the more immediate job of winning the war. We are not selfish if now we turn to those home needs and see to it not only that they are restored to their effective financial basis, but that, with our awakened sense of larger giving, we expand them and give more than we did before. Our vision has grown, with that larger vision should come larger giving.

Life has got to be one "drive" after another, and will be for some time. That is right, and as it should be. Having learned how to give, we should continue to give—but now to our own. It is all very well to talk of reconstruction work abroad, but we have some reconstructing of our own to do. If an organization puts on a "drive" it should be for our own national needs. Let us give America an impetus. This is not a narrow vision; it is needful, immediate, broad and justifiable. A few can give to all needs, American and foreign. But not the majority. The person of average means can give once, and only in one direction. And that direction should now be for a season American. It is time for us to go back and pick up the loose threads that we dropped before the war and bring the ends together, and see that our own agencies for the benefit of our own people have the means wherewith to function to their fullest ability.

This is not saying one word in depreciation of any "drives" or campaign for needful works outside of our own land. That they are worthy no one questions. That each should have the money wherewith to do its work stands to reason. But America cannot do everything; it cannot clean up or rebuild all of Europe, although the world has come to think that it can. Let a need exist in the remotest part of the world today, and immediately the mind for its relief turns to America! But we have obligations of our own; we have the needful at our own doors. We have our own babies, God bless them, the dearest babies on earth because they are American babies; we have our own children; we have our own unfortunately orphaned; we have our own slums that need cleaning up; we have our own little homes, yes by the tens of thousands, that should be built; we have our own blind spots that are crushing thousands and thousands; we have our own needful that cannot get adequate food and clothing and fresh air and decent surroundings and who cannot lead happy and healthy lives. All the unfortunate are not across the ocean.

Let us begin to clean up our own doorstep; let us prove to the world that we are, in the truest and real sense, a democracy of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Let us give rein to a sturdy, red-blooded American sentiment that does for Americans, present and future, so that this wonderful land of ours may be prepared to hold the present commanding position that we have assumed before the world.

Let us get rid of a few of the blind spots in our own national life.

Let us do for our own.—Ladies Home Journal.

MANY REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS

(By A. T. Edmonston.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 17.—The proclamation of President Wilson and Governor Gardner that Thursday, Nov. 27th, be set apart and observed as Thanksgiving Day, recalls that Missourians, besides the numerous blessings received in the Federal and State unities, have many non-partisan legislative accomplishments of last winter, and recent national and state government achievements to also remember on that day of all days when gratitude and obligations are acknowledged through supplication.

After fervent prayers and earnest thanks have been conscientiously extended for the splendid divine favors such as the successful close of the world-wide battle for freedom and civilization and the safe return of millions of American soldiers; for the quick resumption of peaceful and constructive enterprises; for the bountiful crops of the last year; for the freeing of the nation from the pestilence which swept the country last winter; and for the health, prosperity and happiness which prevails everywhere in the land, there will still be time to remember that the last General Assembly enfranchised Missouri women with the privilege of voting, through electors, for all future Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, an equal suffrage which will allow over 800,000 women of the State, 21 years old and over, to cast their first national vote at the election of November, 1920. Another State triumph for the sex is that not long after the United States Senate and House had agreed to submit the Federal constitution amendment granting full suffrage to women, for ratification by at least thirty-six States, Governor Gardner reassembled the 1919 Legislature in special session to act upon the proposition. In less than five days the task was accomplished and Missouri had added to her 1919 legislative achievements through being one of the first States to ratify this progressive amendment. The special session would have ended then had there not been a general clamor that capital punishment, done away with two years ago, be restored. After the reenactment of this measure the special session closed with the record of being the shortest and least costly of any ever held in Missouri.

Missouri prohibitionists and members of the anti-saloon league have ample cause to be grateful for the fact that the Fifth General Assembly ratified the Federal Constitutional prohibition amendment early in the 1919 session, Missouri being the thirty-seventh State to take this decision step. That ratification was entirely non-partisan is indicated by the reason that the republicans had a majority and were in absolute control of the House, and Democrats controlled the Senate.

Education and general enlightenment was given a substantial boost in Missouri in early 1919 through the enactment of legislation increasing the scope of the old law providing for compulsory school attendance of children between 7 and 14 years. Part-time instruction and continuation schools and vocational training were provided for employed children between 14 and 16 and 18 years. Much needed amendments were made to the act which establishes high schools, and those which govern the normal schools of the State, each normal institution becoming a Missouri State Teacher's College. A State standard of education measure for part-time continuation and vocational training schools, departments and classes, in compliance with the national act for vocational instructions, allows Missouri to accept its share of Federal Funds, regularly allotted among the States for that purpose, and, also, made available State school funds for the promotion of vocational education under the provisions of the Missouri vocational education law approved March 15, 1907. An appropriation of \$205,825 was made to meet the 1919-20 Federal allotment for Missouri. Another measure increases the facilities for the instruction of blind, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb and other defective children of school age. Other educational enactments deal with tax levies; State aid for schools in case of disease epidemic, or any other disaster in any section; fix the salaries of certain State school officials and county superintendents; and detail when and how teachers' certificates should be issued and revoked.

Other important and popular 1919 legislative acts, intended to increase the prosperity and high standing of the State among all commonwealths, and promote the general welfare of the people, many of which were suggested and enthusiastically espoused by Governor Gardner and finally approved by this executive official, are measures which provide for the formation and incorporation of community buying, selling and manufacturing clubs; establish a board of paroles in cities of 200,000; extend the power of the food and drug commissioner to all markets; license the traffic in eggs; allow cities and towns to contract, jointly, with other cities and towns for a water supply; create a fund to pension members of city fire department, an act which provides an old-age annuity for fully 10,000 deserving fire fighters of Missouri; additional colonies for the feeble minded; license fee for fishing for non-residents of a county; allow gifts to cemetery associations; create a bureau of farm products market; provide for a State Beverage Inspector to usurp the duties of the once powerful State Beer Inspector; define and recognize choropleth and regulate its practice; empower the State Board of Health to test waters sold for drinking purposes; protect military societies against the unlawful use of emblems and badges and other marks and decorations of distinction; provide a severe penalty for throwing bottles and other destructive articles into roadways; establish an official system for collecting annually county life statistics, and crop conditions, acreage and yields; provide for compiling and publishing a record of Mis-

souri soldiers, sailors and marines in the recent world war; authorize the incorporation of mutual indemnity associations, and of mutual insurance companies other than life; systematize the sprinkling and oiling of streets in certain cities; provide compensation for workmen if injured or killed while at work; require vendors and dealers in horse and mule meat to properly label or stamp the same; bestow on married women certain rights in real estate transactions; create a bureau to furnish employment to demobilized soldiers, sailors and marines, and, last but not least in importance and popularity is a measure aimed and intended to give Missouri a system of good roads equal to those possessed by any other State, and one which will allow the State to take full advantage of all Federal financial aid.

And now comes a huge accomplishment in high finance which ought to be recalled on Thanksgiving Day. When the present administration took charge of the affairs of the State, January 8, 1917, there existed a State deficit of over \$2,000,000, a small portion dating back many years, but which assumed alarming proportions in the year 1909, and from then on steadily grew in size. To meet the obligations and save the credit of the State, Governor Gardner borrowed from a St. Louis bank an amount amply sufficient to meet all lawful claims and through the State Auditor, and Treasurer paid all creditors, large and small, in cash. This financial activity, coming when it did, saved the fair name of Missouri and restored it to its former high standing among all States. Through rigid economy in the management of the affairs of the State from then on, including close supervision of the expenditures of all State institutions and departments, and aided by needed legislation in early 1917 which increased the general revenue of the State, Governor Gardner, in less than two years, was able to pay back the \$2,000,000 loan and put Missouri again on a sound financial basis. And this was accomplished without depriving the State school fund of its just and full share of all moneys the State Constitution sets aside annually for that purpose.

The above State government achievements, most of them non-partisan events, constitute some of the reasons why many Missourians will offer humble, earnest supplications on Thanksgiving Thursday, November 27, 1919.

MUST HARMONIZE TO GET RESULTS

The farmer has become a factor in the disturbed industrial situation whom neither labor nor capital can afford to ignore, will be the statement of Pres. W. M. Burton of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in a communication to the employees through the columns of the November issue of The Standford Record, to be published on November 10. President Burton will say:

There are hundreds of millions of people in this world and each of these requires a certain amount of food, clothing, fuel, housing, means of transportation, etc., to insure their health, comfort and wellbeing. The food must come from the soil. If production falters, even slightly, the comfort of all the people is disturbed. If production staggers their health suffers, and if production fails they die.

It is said that Europe this winter will suffer from famine and that death will reap a mighty harvest. The cause of this is underproduction. While the war lasted men were taken from the fields and became consumers, and underproduction resulted. Since the war has stopped, internal disturbances have again reduced production, with the result that there is not enough food to go around.

Fortunately, we in the United States need have no fear of famine this winter, but if production is not brought back to a normal basis and maintained at a high standard, the time may soon come when famine will be rampant even in this land of plenty. Production must be maintained in industry as well as in agriculture if we are to continue to lead our normal lives.

Already we read that the farmer is complaining of the tophheavy prices he is called upon to pay for clothing, fuel and machinery. These high prices are the direct result of underproduction in industry and mining. The farmer argues that he cannot afford to continue to produce food at present prices for radicals who are always demanding shorter and shorter hours, because these shorter hours are resulting in tremendous underproduction in the lines in which these men are employed. This underproduction causes a shortage which makes it necessary for the farmer to pay an excessive price for the manufactured goods he uses.

In the daily press we read that this fall the farmer has planted a smaller acreage to wheat than has been the case for the past several years. He says, "Why should I bend every energy towards increasing my yield of foodstuffs when the men in industry are curtailing their output? They work shorter hours and produce so little that I have to pay ruinous prices for what I require. Why, therefore, should I work long hours, produce heavy crops and sell them at a comparatively low price?"

If these reports are true it is something which all of us should ponder carefully. It is of little concern to us just now whether the farmer is right or whether he is wrong. What concerns us is that he feels he is right in reducing his acreage, and that the inevitable result will be a shortage of foodstuffs in the United States. In effect, the farmer is issuing an ultimatum to city dwellers, whether they be capitalists or laboring men, that unless they are willing to do their part in bringing about a just and equitable solution of our present reconstruction problems they are going to be without the food which they require. If the farmer carries out this implied threat and actually begins to do to industry what he believes industry is trying to do to him, the people of America eventually will feel the pangs of famine. It makes no material difference how high wages

For Thanksgiving

Turkeys Alive and Dressed

CHICKENS	ORANGES
GEESSE	LEMONS
DUCKS	BANANAS
CELERY	APPLES
CABBAGE	GRAPE FRUIT
LETTUCE	GRAPES
CARROTS	ALMONDS
RADISHES	FILBERTS
SPINACH	PECANS
TURNIPS	WALNUTS
SWEET POTATOES	BRAZILS
CRANBERRIES	DATES
CANNED OYSTERS	CANNED SOUPS
SEEDLESS RAISINS	EVAPORATED APRICOTS
SEEDED RAISINS	EVAPORATED APPLES
EVAPORATED PEACHES	PRUNES
WATCH COFFEE	OLD JUDGE COFFEE

The fanciest canned vegetables and fruits that are packed.

Extra fancy large bulk figs—every one perfect.

May we have your order for dressed poultry not later than Monday—if possible?

Klein Grocer Co.

P. S. We also hope to have one pound of real sugar for each of you.

may become if the men who earn these high wages cannot buy food because there is no food. If the supply of bread, milk or meat is curtailed by the farmer refusing to work more than six, seven or eight hours a day, America, with all its wonderful resources, and opportunity will get a set-back from which it will take a long time to recover.

Mr. Farmer today is saying to the miners and the men employed in industry: "You want me to produce more so that you may buy food at a low price; but while you are asking this, by your strikes and demands for shorter hours, you are producing less and less of the things I have to buy. I am getting tired of this. Why should I carry the burden of construction while you compel me to pay ruinous prices for the goods you produce? If you will produce all you can I will produce all I can, and we both will be gainers, but if you produce as little as you can I will do the same and I will suffer less than you. Two can play at this game of underproduction, and, while I do not care to do so, if necessary I will give you a dose of your own medicine."

LIVE STOCK MARKET

National Stock Yards, Nov. 18.

Today's Receipts.	
Cattle	8,000
Calves	2,000
Hogs	16,000
Sheep	5,000

CATTLE.—Taking into consideration the unusually heavy supply this week, the market, despite a loss of 25c to 50c per cwt. on steer cattle and 15c to 25c on medium butcher stuff, remains a general condition of a satisfactory nature. The only classes of stuff not sharing in the decline were canners, fleshy stuff or something real choice in the cow, heifer or mixed line. Simply an oversupply forced

the market downward, but movement has been satisfactory and the outlook still remains of an encouraging nature, though, of course, volume of receipts must be taken as a prime factor in the market's development, either toward a downward or upward basis, though we are more inclined to believe that the tendency would be toward a stronger level due to the fact that the run of western cattle is virtually a thing of the past for the year. HOGS.—Recovery of strength in this department until the current market is but 15c per cwt. under the trade a week ago, was rather unlooked for in face of a tremendous run of hogs, not only here, but in all western markets. All buyers have been forceable factors in the trade, indicating a disposition at the outset of the markets of each day to purchase their supplies at lower values, which, in every instance, however, has proven of a surface character, as the comeback was aggressive and the close of each day's session showed the highest phase of the trade. Right at this time the bulk of the good hogs weighing 180 pounds upwards are selling for \$14.75 to the top, and we wish to emphasize the fact that the price range now existing between light stuff and heavy weights is the narrowest it has been in many months.

SHEEP.—Of late weeks, this department of the market has shown a very variable basis, at times indicating considerable sluggishness and again activity, low spots being recorded down as low as \$14.75 for best lambs and up around \$15 per cwt. as the present in force, thus showing current trade fully 50c to 75c higher than a week ago today. The supply has continued very liberal, more so than usual for the time of year, but in spite of this, outlet has also expanded, and barring the fluctuations, has been a comparatively decent sort of trade.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

AUCTION SALE

I will sell at my Livery Stable at Bonne Terre, Mo., on

Saturday, Nov 22, 1919

3 Ford touring cars, in excellent shape; 1 Ford, 8 passenger buss; 1 Buick, 10 passenger buss; 3 surreys; 1 horse cab—4 passenger; 1 buss—8 passengers; 1 top spring wagon; 2 horses; 1 set double wagon harness; 1 wood saw, saws wood with Ford car; 5 thoroughbred Durco hogs, 6 months old; 2 stoves; 6 foot warmers; lap robes, horse blankets Office equipment now contained in my livery stable, includes stoves, desk and other articles too numerous to mention.

THIS SALE WILL INCLUDE EVERYTHING NOW INCLUDED IN MY LIVERY BUSINESS.

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On all sums of over \$10.00 a credit of six months will be given on bankable note bearing 8 per cent interest.

L. G. WILLIAMS.

Tom Straughn, Auctioneer.

Shelt T. Horn, Clerk.